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Public Health Department



# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE HEALTH OF THE

Skelmersdale Urban District

DURING THE YEAR

1952

BY

J. GORDON HAILWOOD, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S.,  
L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health



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Medical Officer of Health

**SKELMERSDALE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL****1952.**

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Chairman ..... J. S. WILLIAMS

Vice-Chairman ..... T. A. FARRIMOND

---

Chairman of the Health Committee ..... R. J. HUMPHREYS

---

F. ACKRAY.

W. J. BROWN.

A. DAVIES.

W. J. FENNEY.

A. FOULKES.

H. HARDMAN.

J. T. LATHOM.

T. MOSTON.

A. H. MORGAN.

J. W. SHUFFLEBOTHAM

J. T. WAREING.

C. WELDING.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
HEALTH COMMITTEE

---

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of Skelmersdale during 1952.

The general health of the district has remained good, and the incidence of infectious diseases has been negligible.

The infant mortality rate for 1952 was nil, compared with 62 per 1,000 live births in 1951. The reduction is noteworthy, since the number of deaths of infants under the age of one, has always been high in Skelmersdale. While it may be too much to hope that there will continue to be no deaths of children under the age of one, I hope that the number will remain low in the future. I believe that the work of Child Welfare Clinics, Health Visitors and the improvement in housing is beginning to bear fruit.

The birth rate remains static at 15.3 but the death rate decreased from 14.1 to 12.6 per 1,000. There was one death due to child birth.

Only 29 notifications of infectious disease were received during the year. There were no cases of Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria. There were, however, 11 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified, compared with 4 in 1951. Thus it will be seen that Pulmonary Tuberculosis has increased. There is no doubt that overcrowding and poor living conditions contribute to the spread of this disease. More houses, with special consideration to tuberculous families would help to reduce the incidence of this disease.

Finally, I would thank the Members of the Health Committee for their interest in matters of health, and Members of the Staff for their help and co-operation at all times.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. GORDON HAILWOOD.

August, 1953.



## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

J. GORDON HAILWOOD, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.  
(Part-time).

(Divisional Medical Officer, Lancashire County Council).

Sanitary Inspector: NOEL BENSON, D.P.A. (Liverpool).

Area of the District — 6,305 acres.

Resident Population (Registrar General's estimate at mid-1952: 6,324.

Number of inhabited houses, according to Rate Books at the end of  
1952 — 1,930.

Rateable value — £24,151.

Sum represented by a penny rate — £89.

## SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1952

Live Births	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	48	47	95
Illegitimate	1	2	3
Crude birth rate per 1,000 estimated population	15.5.		
Adjusted birth rate per 1,000 estimated population —	15.3.		

## Still Births

Legitimate	....	....	....	....	....	...	—	—	—
Illegitimate	....	....	....	....	....	...	—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)									
births — nil.									

## Deaths

....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	43	29	72
Crude death rate per 1,000 estimated population — 11.4.										
Adjusted death rate per 1,000 estimated population — 12.6.										

### Deaths from Puerperal Causes:

Puerperal and Post-abortion Sepsis	....	....	....	....	....	—
Other maternal causes	....	....	....	....	....	1

**Deaths of Infants under one year of age:**

All infants per 1,000 live births	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
„ „ Measles (all ages)	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	....	....	....	....	....	....	—

**BIRTHS**

There were 98 births recorded in the Urban District during the year, of which 49 were male and 49 female; and including 3 illegitimate births, of which one was male and 2 were female. The adjusted birth rate per 1,000 population (mid-1952) (comparability factor 0.99) was 15.3 compared with 15.2 in 1951.

**DEATHS**

The total number of deaths registered in the Urban District during the year number 72, of this number 43 were male and 29 female. This was a decrease of 8 on the figure for 1951. The crude death rate for the year was 11.4 compared with 12.7 in 1951, a decrease of 1.3. The adjusted death rate (comparability factor 1.11) was 12.6 per 1,000 population.

**INFANT MORTALITY**

There were no deaths during the year due to Zymotic and Epidemic diseases.

There were no deaths of infants under one year.

**MATERNAL MORTALITY**

The Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 births (live and still) was 10.20. The figure for England and Wales was 0.72. Only one maternal death occurred in the District during the year.

# CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE SKELMERSDALE URBAN DISTRICT 1952

	Male	Female
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system ....	1	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis ....	—	1
Syphilitic disease ....	—	—
Diphtheria ....	—	—
Whooping Cough ....	—	—
Meningococcal infections ....	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ....	—	—
Measles ....	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ....	—	—
Cancer ....	9	3
Diabetes ....	1	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system ....	9	4
Heart diseases ....	17	11
Other circulatory disease ....	—	3
Influenza ....	—	—
Pneumonia ....	—	—
Bronchitis ....	1	—
Other diseases of respiratory system ....	—	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ....	—	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ....	—	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis ....	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate ....	—	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ....	—	1
Congenital malformations ....	—	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ....	1	5
Motor vehicle accidents ....	—	—
All other accidents ....	1	—
Suicide ....	2	—
Homicide and operations of war ....	—	—
<b>TOTALS</b> ....	<b>43</b>	<b>29</b>

## Deaths of Infants under 1 Year:

	M.	F.
Legitimate ....	—	—
Illegitimate ....	—	—
	—	—

## Still Births:

Legitimate ....	—	—
Illegitimate ....	—	—
	—	—



## **GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICE FOR THE AREA**

### **Laboratory Facilities**

Pathological specimens of a simple nature, throat swabs, etc., are sent for examination at the E.M.S. Pathological Laboratory at the Ormskirk County Hospital. All other specimens are sent to the City Laboratories, Liverpool.

### **Ambulance Facilities**

Ambulance Services are provided by the County Council under the National Health Service Act, 1946.

### **Clinics and Treatment Centres**

The Congregational Schoolroom in Witham Road, is utilised every Wednesday morning as a Child Welfare Centre and Minor Ailments Clinic, under the direction of Dr. Robertson Wilson and Nurse Bodley of the Lancashire County Council.

An Immunisation clinic is held on the fourth Wednesday afternoon in each month at 2-15 on the same premises by Dr. Robertson Wilson.

### **Hospitals**

There are no hospitals in the town.

The Ormskirk County Hospital and the Wigan Hospitals provide ample accommodation for all patients from Skelmersdale.

Infectious cases are admitted to the New Hall Isolation Hospital, Scarisbrick.

## **SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA**

### **Water Supply**

The township is supplied with water by the Southport and District Water Board.

Water is pumped from two bore holes some 750 feet deep at Scarth Hill into the adjoining water tower from which it gravitates through a 7" main to the district. This pumping station formerly belonged to the Council, who sold it to the Southport and District Water Board in 1907. The district mains are still owned by the Council. It is very likely that many of these older mains will be badly corroded owing to the constantly acid nature of the water, and the large amount of free carbon dioxide it carries. The water supplied is, however, of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity.

Extracts from a report by the Southport and District Water Board on a sample of water submitted for chemical and bacteriological analysis are given below.

### Chemical results expressed in parts per million

Total solids in solution	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	185
Total hardness	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	105
Oxygen absorbed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.15
Nitrite Nitrogen	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5.6
Nitrite Nitrogen less than	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.01
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	None
Albuminoid Nitrogen	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	None
Iron	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.03
Manganese	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.03
Other Metals	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	None
Free Carbon Dioxide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	64
Ph value	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6.0

### Bacteriological Results

Number of colonies developing on Agar per ml.

1 day at 37° C — None.

2 days at 37° C — None.

3 days at 20° C — Two.

Presumptive	Present in	Absent from	Probable number
Coli-ærogenes reaction	.... —ml	100 ml	0 per 100 ml
B Coli (Type 1)	.... —ml	100 ml	0 per 100 ml
C1 welchii reaction	.... —ml	100 ml	—

The sample was clear, bright and free from metals, apart from negligible traces of iron and manganese. It was acid in reaction, and had a very high content of free carbon dioxide features, indicating a corrosive character.

This report shows that the water supplied is of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity.

### Sewage Disposal

The district is sewered on the partly separate system. The sewage from approximately 1,511 houses in the principal housing area is discharged by gravity through a 24 inch outfall sewer at the Council's Berry Street Disposal Works, and that from 225 houses by a 15 inch outfall sewer at their Penny Lane Works.

Sewage from a small number of houses in the Stormy Area is discharged into settling tanks at the rear of Summer Street.

The sewage at both works is treated by settlement and land irrigation and periodical cleansing and repairs are carried out.

### Closet Accommodation

Privy Middens — 80. Number of Closets attached to these Middens — 112.

Number of pail closets — 32.

Number of dry ashpits (excluding middens) — Nil.

Number of moveable ashbins — 1,818.

Number of houses on water carriage system — 1,786.

Number of water closets (including schools, etc.) — 1,846.





# NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1952

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED												Total Deaths	Hospital		
	Total Cases at all Ages	YEARS												Total Cases removed to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to district	
		Under 1 year	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65				65 & upwards
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Para-Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles	6	1	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough	7	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Pneumonia	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	11	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	4	2	1	—	1	10	—	
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS	29	—	1	2	4	—	8	2	2	6	2	1	1	2	13	

The following table shows the Number, Monthly distribution and Nature of Cases of Infectious Diseases coming under the notice of the Medical Officer of Health during 1952—

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals	Removed to Hospital
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	6	—
Whooping Cough	2	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	3	1	3	3	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	1	16	1



## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Total number of children who have completed a full course of Immunisation up to and including 21st December, 1952:—

						Age Groups		Total under
						0—4 years	5—14 years	15 years
Total Population in Age Groups						514	935	1449
Total Number Immunised ....						303	832	1135
Percentage ....						58.9%	89.0%	78.3%

## DIPHTHERIA

**Table shewing Incidence and Mortality from Scarlet Fever, 1942-1952.**

[illegible]

# SCARLET FEVER

SCARLET FEVER.

### Table shewing Incidence and Mortality from ~~Diphtheria~~, 1942-1952

[illegible]

# TUBERCULOSIS

## New Cases and Mortality during 1952.

Age Periods		NEW CASES				DEATHS			
		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years									
0—1	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10—15	....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20	....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25	....	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
25—35	....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	....	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
45—55	....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
		7	4	1	1	1	—	—	1
TOTALS	...	11		2		1		1	

## Notifications on Form 1 by Medical Officers of Hospitals

				Public Assistance and General and Military Hospitals	Sanatoria and Pulmonary Hospitals
PULMONARY—					
Males	....	....	....	6	1
Females	....	....	....	4	—
NON-PULMONARY—					
Males	....	....	....	1	—
Females	....	....	....	1	—

Dispensary and sanatorium treatment for Tuberculosis is administered by the appropriate department of the Lancashire County Council.

## THE FOLLOWING REPORT HAS BEEN MADE BY THE SANITARY INSPECTOR, MR. BENSON

Upon reviewing the year, an incident worthy of comment was the violent storm which occurred during December, resulting in considerable damage to property. On the 16th December, a fall of snow was followed by a rapid rise in temperature with a consequent thaw and heavy rain. These conditions gave place on the 17th to winds of gale force with gusts of nearly 100 miles per hour.

A preliminary survey shewed that at least 200 houses had suffered some form of damage, slates were dislodged or stripped, and in a few cases gutters and chimney stacks were blown down.

The response of property owners to notification of damage was in most instances immediate, and contractors co-operated on being requested to give roofing work priority. This resulted in repairs being executed as quickly as possible and avoided much inconvenience to the occupiers of damaged dwellings.

Now that landlords are finding it difficult to sell vacant houses of the small and older type, they are letting on condition that the ingoing tenant carries out all necessary repairs. Often the work involved is extensive, but such is the demand that new tenants are willing to spend a considerable amount to put the "house in order." This seems to defeat the object of Section 2 of the Housing Act, 1936, which states an implied condition of letting is that the house is in all respects fit for human habitation.

A routine inspection of the 250 Council houses shewed with few exceptions that the property had been maintained in a clean condition by the tenants. Three premises were treated for bug infestation, probably introduced into the house by second hand furniture.

Some improvements were carried out to the sanitary arrangements at two licensed premises. Plans were approved for alterations and improvements (estimated to cost £3,000) at another five premises.

Efforts to improve the sanitation to schools has at last borne some fruit. The unsanitary trough closets at the Endowed School have been abolished, and these have been replaced with wash-down closets having separate flushing cisterns. This leaves but one school in the district with the objectionable trough closets in use. As this school is now under the control of the Lancashire Education Committee, it is hoped that before long, a similar conversion scheme will be carried out.



## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

### Milk

Although there are six dairy farms in the district producing milk, this is mostly sold in bulk to outside dealers. The greater part of the milk consumed in the district is heat treated (i.e. "Pasteurised" or "Sterilised") and is retailed by dealers whose registered premises are outside this Authority's area.

Three samples were taken of untreated milk and tested for the presence of tubercle bacilli, and all were found to be negative. Ten samples were taken and submitted for the Turbidity, Methylene Blue or Phosphatase Test. All were satisfactory.

#### Milk Samples submitted for Examination

Milk	Test	RESULT		
		Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Raw	T.B.	3	3 negative	—
Raw	Methylene Blue	3	3	—
Pasteurised	Phosphatase	6	6	—
	Methylene Blue	9	9	—
Sterilised	Turbidity	1	1	—

The following licences were issued for the sale of "Designated Milks":—

Tuberculin Tested	....	....	....	....	5
Pasteurised	....	....	....	....	4
Sterilised	....	....	....	....	18

### Ice Cream

The sale of this commodity continues on an increasing scale. Fifteen premises have been registered for the sale of ice-cream, all of which was produced by manufacturers outside the area.

Thirteen samples were taken and submitted for examination, twelve were reported satisfactory and one unsatisfactory.

No. of Samples	Methylene Blue Test						Grade
8	Period of reduction not before 4 hours						1
1	"	"	"	"	"	4 "	2
3	"	"	"	"	"	3½ "	2
1	"	"	"	"	"	Zero hour	4

Ice cream is classified into 4 Grades, 1 and 2 of which may be regarded as satisfactory.

All samples of milk and ice cream were examined at the Liverpool City Laboratories.

## Bakehouses

There are eight small bakehouses in the district which receive periodic inspection.

Some improvements to floors and walls were made at one bakehouse.

Limewashing and cleansing of walls and ceiling at all premises were carried out upon verbal notification.

## Unsound Food

The undermentioned articles of food were on inspection, found unfit for human consumption, voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.

Food	No. of Tins	Weight	Country of Origin	Reason for Condemnation
Ham	2	30½ lbs.	France	Decomposition
„	1	16¾ lbs.	Portugal	„
„	1	15½ lbs.	Australia	„
„	1	15½ lbs.	England	„
„	2	3 lbs.	Holland	„
Veal	1	12 lbs.	New Zealand	„
„	8	8½ lbs.	„	Blown
Pork	2	10 lbs.	France	Decomposition
„	1	2 lbs.	Hamburg	„
Luncheon Meat	6	6 lbs.	Denmark	Decomposition and blown
Stewed Steak	4	4 lbs.		Decomposition
Sausage		24 lbs.		Decomposition and mould
Peas	3	3 lbs.		Blown
Pork and Beans	3	3 lbs.		„
Milk	9	9 lbs.		„
Oranges	1	1 lb.		„
Pineapple	1	1 lb.		„
Cherries	17	15 lbs.		„
Grapes	5	2 lbs.		„
Plums	21	25½ lbs.		„
Sultanas		60 lbs.	Australia	Out of condition

## Slaughtering

There are no licensed slaughterhouses in the district, most of the meat supplied is obtained from the Wigan or Liverpool Abattoirs. A few pigs are sometimes killed on the premises of the domestic pig keepers.



## Hawkers of Food

Sections of the Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board and General Powers) Acts, 1938/1951, relating to hawkers are applied in this district.

Ten new applications for registration were made during the year. The total number of hawkers now registered is twenty six.

Vehicles and their contents were periodically inspected and found, with one exception, to be satisfactory.

## Adulteration of Food

The following samples of food were taken by the Lancashire County Council who are responsible for Sections of the Food and Drugs Acts, 1938/50 dealing with food adulteration.

Food	Number of Samples
Butter        ....	1
Margarine    ....	1
Cream of Tartar    ....	3
Crab Paste        ....	1
Olive Oil        ....	3
Fish Paste        ....	2
Bread            ....	1
Milk            ....	10

All samples were reported by the County Analyst to be genuine.

## Rodent Control

Infestations found in private dwellings were treated by the Rodent Operator. The following visits were made:—

Dwelling houses — 85.

Agricultural premises — 26

Business premises — 20.

In agricultural and business premises treatment was carried out by the owners, or by contract with the Lancashire County Agricultural Executive Committee.

With the development of “ Warfarin ” a new weapon against the rodent has been available. The advantages found in the use of this chemical compound is that suspicion and prejudice are not aroused by its use, also it is generally safe in respect of humans and domestic animals. Greater clearance is given and less frequent visits are required by its use.

The maintenance treatments for the destruction of rats in sewers was carried out in February and August. Baits of zinc phosphide and arsenic were used. Only a small number of takes were recorded.

### **Refuse, Removal and Disposal**

The removal of house refuse is carried out by the Council's employees. Collection is effected by means of a Ford Thames vehicle of seven cubic yards capacity. This is operated by a team of five men including the driver who also assists in loading.

During the year approximately 2,100 tons of refuse was collected and disposed of by tipping. A disused mine shaft at the former School Lane Colliery Site was used for this purpose. The top of the shaft was fenced off, provided with gates and a chute to facilitate tipping.

### **Salvage**

The high prices obtained for waste paper during 1951 (re over £17 per ton) steadily declined and by the middle of 1952 waste paper became valueless. During the early part of the year a week's intense salvage drive was held whilst prices were good. A special film was exhibited at a local cinema, posters were displayed, handbills distributed, factories, shops and business premises were asked to co-operate. As a result a month's salvage was collected and disposed of in a week. Shortly after this drive it was almost impossible to give waste paper away. During the year twelve tons were collected.

### **Insect Infestation**

A few cases of bugs or flea infestation which were reported or discovered were treated by spraying the premises with D.D.T. Solution. In all cases this proved very effective—no re-infestations were reported. Cockroach infestations at two adjoining premises proved more difficult to clear. Both D.D.T. and pyrethrium powders were used and as many as four treatments were required before successful results were obtained.

### **Schools**

The schools in the district were inspected and the sanitary fittings, etc., examined.

At the Endowed School the existing ten trough closets were converted to washdown water closets with separate flushing cisterns. An additional small one was erected and fitted for the infants.

### **Shops Act**

All shops in the district were inspected. Improved heating arrangements were fixed in three premises after informal notice.

### Summary of the Work of the Sanitary Inspector

Complaints received and investigated ....	338
Number of dwelling houses inspected under the Public Health and Housing Acts ....	1235
Number of re-visits to premises ....	833
Visits to factories and workplaces ....	30
Visits to food premises ....	85
Visits re infectious diseases ....	12
Visits to schools ....	29
Visits to licensed premises ....	11
Visits to shops ....	223
Visits re rodent control ....	115
Interviews with owners, agents and contractors ....	53
Miscellaneous sanitary visits ....	54
Visits re milk tubercle bacilli and methylene blue test ....	15
Visits re ice cream sampling ....	25
Number of preliminary notice served ....	316
Number of preliminary notices complied with ....	293
Number of statutory notices served ....	10
Number of statutory notices complied with ....	8







